

Food Insecurity can impact health outcomes.

Loss of SNAP benefits impact health outcomes. While work requirements are generally seen as a way to cut expenses, findings indicate cuts to SNAP benefits will likely increase costs to Medicaid.



This study compared changes in health care spending for Medicaid enrollees in Pennsylvania and Connecticut who lost their SNAP benefits after work requirements were implemented to enrollees who were not affected by work requirements. Work requirements were implemented in PA in 2016, paused during the public health emergency and set to resume June 1, 2025.

55%

of enrollees who lost SNAP had at least 1 chronic medical condition

25%

of enrollees who lost SNAP had a nutrition-sensitive chronic condition (e.g. diabetes)

\$63

more per member per month in overall Medicaid medical spending for enrollees who lost SNAP benefits

Estimated Medicaid medical spending increases per member per month after SNAP loss by enrollee health status

\$125

Enrollees with any chronic condition

\$133

Enrollees with a nutrition sensitive condition

\$263

Enrollees with diabetes

